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on Richelieu, even if it denies that he possessed the higher qualities of a great statesman. In both these chapters Mr. Leathes has emancipated himself much more than in his previous contributions to this work, from the dry, uninteresting presentation, characterized by a superabundance of unfamiliar names, dates and unimportant detail. The volume is, however, not free from this kind of historical writing, and the chapter by Horatio F. Brown, LL.D., on the Valtelline, is a conspicuous example. Martin Hume contributes a good chapter on Spanish affairs, though one might wish for even more attention to such topics as the condition and decadence of Spain amid the brilliancy of her art and literature.

Indeed, there is altogether too little of the economic and social side of history in this work. Wearisome and insignificant details of political or military history again abound, not to mention the dogged attempt to narrate the ever-shifting phases of diplomacy and international relations. Fortunately the chapter on the "Papal Policy," from 1590 to 1648, which might easily become a pitfall in this respect, is written from a broad and comprehensive view-point by Dr. Moritz Brosch. The same is to be said of Professor Egerton's excellent chapter on "The Transfer of Colonial Power to the United Provinces and England," and to a limited degree of the second chapter of W. F. Reddaway's account of the conditions in Scandinavia. The introduction of a chapter on "The Fantastic School of English Poetry," by A. Clutton-Brock, is not only superfluous, but an amazing defiance to the rules of proportion when so much in the way of great literary movements on the continent for this period is omitted. More in keeping with the general scale of the work is the chapter on "Descartes and Cartesianism," by Emile Boutroux, Member of the Institute, and Professor at the University of Paris.

At the end of the volume there is the usual chronological table of leading events, the index, and the bibliography. In the bibliographical portion an exceptional feature is introduced in an attempt at a beginning of "a full bibliography of the Thirty Years' War, and more especially of its extant original documents and contemporary narrative and controversial literature."

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Ellis, G. W., and Morris, John E. *King Philip's War*. Pp. vi, 326. Price, \$2.00 net. New York: The Grafton Press, 1906.

This account is based upon the archives and records of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and other source material. Upon matters of fact it seems irreproachable, and in cases where the facts are disputed, the sifting seems to have been done according to the most approved modern principles, and the results appeal to the reader as satisfactory. In matters of judgment and opinion the authors will excite criticism. The reviewer detected their Connecticut prejudice before observing their affiliation with that colony. Their criticism on the conduct of the war is opposed to the traditional view and does not seem to be wholly consistent. One of the strong features of the book is that while distinctly antiquarian, enumerat-

ing every engagement and giving biographical accounts of even the most humble victim of the tomahawk; it, nevertheless, gives a clear idea of the really significant facts, and the relation of cause and effect. Best of all, the Indians engaged are humanized, and while treated perhaps a little too kindly, are more successfully described than in any similar book with which the reviewer is familiar. It would not have been inappropriate to have entitled the book *King Philip's War from the Indian Point of View*. The military organization of the colonies is entirely neglected, but that need cause no regret to anyone who has access to Mr. Osgood's *English Colonies in the Seventeenth Century*, of which Chapter XIV gives an institutional account of the war. To sum up, this is a scholarly history of the last struggle of an expiring race, rather than a successful study of an important episode in the conquest of the continent.

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CARL RUSSELL FISH.

Hershey, Amos S. *The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War*. Pp. xii, 394. Price, \$3.00 net. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

The Russo-Japanese War has already produced a number of books covering approximately the ground here treated by Professor Hershey. Mr. K. Asakawa's *Russo-Japanese Conflict* and Mr. T. J. Lawrence's *War and Neutrality in the Far East* were followed by the work of Messrs. Smith and Sibley on international law as interpreted during the Russo-Japanese War. These books, like the one under review, are all helpful to the student, but no one of them can lay claim to being an authoritative work. The war is even now too fresh in the minds of men to allow the perception of the questions it raised in their proper perspective. Not enough time has passed for the trustworthy sources of information to become available to the various authors. The limitations placed upon the writer by these circumstances are shown by the character of the source material used in even this the latest and in many ways the best treatise on the subject. Many of the most interesting of the incidents discussed have for authority only the newspaper reports, especially those of the *London Times*.

When we turn from unavoidable limitations surrounding a book of this character written so soon after the events it describes, to consider the use that has been made of the material at hand, we realize that the volume admirably fulfils its object. Professor Hershey writes in an easy style and the subject is treated in a way that attracts not only the student of international law but also the general reader. The manner of presentation is semi-historical giving the reader thus a view of the progress of the conflict as well as the diplomatic incidents, and legal questions that arose during its course. The opening chapter gives a review of the causes impelling the two nations to the war, the land hunger and the expansionist sentiment of Russia opposed to the ambitions of Japan who saw in the gradual absorption of the Chinese provinces the closing of the region in which lay her natural outlet for her manufactures and her surplus population.